MES LOUIS PETIONO: A Biographical Skeich. A Sovel. By Mrs. Oliphant, author of MAXWELL DRAWITT, A Novel. By F. O. Trafford. MAXWELL DHAWITT. A Novel. By A. A. Strong, Paper, 75 coats.

9. Eager, 75 coats.

9. Cial Life Of THE CHINER: With some ascenario, their Belginos. Governments, Educations, And reiness Cusions and opinions. By Rev. Junes. Bardin, fourness pear Manher of the Accrican Bardin, fourness pear Manher of the Accrican Bardin, fourness pear Manher of the Accrican Bardin, Sevice Bardin, Rev. 12 co. 12

1906 and 1905. By A. O. Abbett, this Lieutennan LevRew York Desponse. Historiest. Hen., Cloth, Hevelect Signe, 62.00.
A ROULS LIFE. By Miss Mullek, (Mrs. Crafk,) Auther of "John Halfact, Gentleman," "Livinina a Mistake," "A Life for a Life," "Olive," "The Ogivies,"
"OVERAGO ROWSTANT See. Blass, Cloth, 61,50.
War of the Rebeilion up, Reylis and Charridde. Constelling of Observations upon the Gausse, Oceans, and
Counsequences of the late Civil War is the United States,
By H. B. Foots. 12mo, Cloth, 62.50.
"WIVER AND DAUGUERES. By Str. Gaskell, Author
of "Mary Barton," "Granford," "Sylvin's Lovers,"
WIVER AND DAUGUERES. By Str. Gaskell, Author
of "Mary Barton," "Granford," "Sylvin's Lovers,"
WIVER AND DAUGUERES. By Str. Gaskell, Author
of "Mary Barton," "Granford," "Sylvin's Lovers,"
WIVER AND DAUGUERES. By Str. Gaskell, Author
of "Mary Barton," "Granford," "Sylvin's Lovers,"
WIVER AND DAUGUERES. By Str. Gaskell, Author
of "Mary Barton," "Granford," "Sylvin's Lovers,"
WIVER AND HALFORD, "Sylvin's Lovers,"
Mary Barton, "Granford," "Sylvin's Lovers,"
A The Life of the Str. Granford, "Sylvin's Lovers,"
Sylvin's Lovers, "Sylvin's Lovers, "Sylvin's Lovers,"
Sylvin's Lovers, "Sylvin's Lovers,"
Sylvin's Lovers, "Sylvin's Lovers,"
Sylvin's Lovers, "Sylvin's Lovers, "Sylv above named works are for cale by HUDGO, DR, of this city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1866.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. VOLUME 21, NUMBER 191. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1808.

The present search of Congress cannot fall to be in any respects the most measurement in the bistory of dovernment. In accordance with requester re-iedly arguel from many quarters, the foliaters of the gastes will stand the "Moryratz Raccount or Gra-re Evarys," so as to present a full account of the minent measures proposed, the arguments by the they shall be advented and opposed, and the il action takes in respect to them, with abstracts of important documents which will hereafter form a found to be about the control of the water to be present a full respect to the work of Record in present a full relations of facts and of the "sessed quintens of representative men, just to set

ORPHARPER'S MAGAZINE AND WEEKLY

spires, as existed upon our books. I we absorpping, it is centred that the number it is to communer should be existed. The a enthersteen and full address, including State, about the distincts with the second

inmes of the Weskly commonce with the year, time is specified, it will be understood that other wishes to commone with the Eurober (the receipt of his ories, umbers, of both Magazine and Weskly can a wordful.

emphiles.

ing by matha Peny-Orriga Ohnen or a Bully Tork, jusquide to the order of Harper & a preferable to back notes, as, should the Oraft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed as to the sender. HUDSON TAYLOR.

NEW POEM BY WHITTIER! TICKNOR & PIELDS PURLERUS PEDRUARY 17, HNOW-HOUND: A WINTER INT.

By Joille G. Weitytlan,
Author of "Mand Muller," see, etc.,
Author of "Mand Muller," see, etc.,
I ane beautifully prinched volume, with a fine Portinit
of the Author, and an Highstath or fain Birthplace, the
sense of the Point. Princ. 81,33
Sobling that has ever appeared from our favorite
few fineland post with have a storer house-instead than
the admirant by the standard of the sense of all over
the admirant by the standard of the sense of the over
tormy season of the year, as full of visitatings and
target to the dwellers out rocky rows. Thousands
of resders will thank assess the post who can make
heam feel. them feel "The winter joys their hophood knew."
With Whitlet's own beautiful lines at the close poem, all those who peruse knew Bolled cannot

DOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED
COUPON MANDS. by J. 5. Trewbridge. Reprinted
from the difference Mandaley. Paper, 35 cents.
THE F. MEDMER S MOVE. By L. Marie Child. 1
vol. 1600. 81.35.
LITTLE POXES. By Harriet Bescher Stowe, 1 vol.
1600. 81.35.
A SUMMER IN SEYS. By Alexander Smith. 1 vol.
1600. 9.15. GOUNGE RECENTLY PERDEBUIED.

GOUNGE RECENTLY PERDEBUIED.

GOUNGE REAL SEASON.

LITTLE POXES. By Harried Becker Shows. 1 vol.

LITTLE POXES. By Harried Becker Shows. 1 vol.

A SUMMER IS SEVE By Harried Becker Shows. 1 vol.

A SUMMER IS SEVE By Harried Becker Shows. 1 vol.

A SUMMER IS SEVE By Harried Becker Shows. 1 vol.

A SUMMER IS SEVE By Harried Becker Shows. 1 vol.

A SUMMER IS SEVE By Harried Becker Shows. 1 vol.

A SUMMER IS SEVE By Harried Becker Shows. 1 vol.

A SUMMER IS SEVE By Harried Becker Shows. 1 vol.

A SUMMER IS SEVE By Alexander Should. 1 vol.

Gradual Poxes and Summer of the Innexts of the Innext of the Innext of the Innexts of the Innexts of the Innext of the Innext of the Innexts of the Innext of Innext of the Innext of Innext of

National Republican.

THE VALUE ON A DEPOSIT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1866.

The Official Advertisements of all the Executive Departments of the Government are Published in this Paper by Authority of THE PHENIDENT,

PROPOSALS.

MAYORS OFFICE,

operate will be reserved at the office until 12 to TUE-DAY, May like testent, from 2 structure, to the start that the start the start that the start thad the start that the start that the start that the start that th Bidders will state the price per cubic yard for entiting ad Billing, only that which measures most to be paid

The energian dirt, if any, to be deposited whenever the Commissioner may direct, if it should require any direct to make any direct and the same taken from the commissioner may direct the Commissioner may direct the paid until the work is approved by the Commissioner and Assistant WFALDISG, may-read the commissioner and Assistant may remain the major that we would be commissioner focus of ward.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAIL-

OFFICE OF ASSETANT QUANTERMATTER, 2500 of Birses, 2500 of Birs OFFICE OF ASSISTANT GUARTERWATTS

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER

No. 1 May 21, 1908, all 20 of MA, 1900 lead of Government of MA, 1900 lead of Government 10, 1909, and 12 of MA, 1900 lead of Government 10, 1909, and 12 of MA, 1909 lead of Government 10, 1909, and 1909, a

ry of the bumber, which must be removed within af-ear days after the proposal is saccepted. Proposals should be signed with the blidder's ful-name and give his past office address. advected "Pro-ocals for the Parellass of Lumber," and directed to D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Maj. Gen. and Chief Quarter market, my4-161.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

following kind of Mail Bage as may from time to the inequired and ordered to wit:

JUNE CANNAIS MAIL BACKS,

Of size Bu, 3, 45 tackes its inequire and 42 taches in rigconference; of one Ma. 5, 41 tackes in enquirement; of one Ma. 5, 41 tackes its
length and 55 tackes in sirrandermos.

The marks of size he is not be made of closely
movem jure discover, weighing not less than alticoorandor to the yeard, of 355 tackes in width; the years
of the warp to be such doubled and twissed, and to n if our the tensor the warp, to wern one course state of size file. I are to be made of Juin cauva-sachs of size file. I are to be made of Juin cauva-ley not less than eleven onners to the yard, o Bd. width; the warp and well to be nearly as above

se performance of the sentent to be delivered at the ex-ber accepted, and the sentent to be delivered at the ex-perimental of the contract of the contract of the contract or, at loads, New York, Philadel-Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., in such quan-said at such times as may be ordered, and maint quantity required will probably not at thirty thousand seeks, healinging all class; but estimator General will reserve the right to order estimator General will reserve the right to order

may even to him to demand.

prediment until the full very at this Department effore the till day of June user, and every one red about he will day of June user, and every one red about he well and distinctly marked with the bare durable its take, then have stratched to it a

a, D. C. W. DENNISON, W. DENNISON,

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MIL.

GLAFFERMANTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1909.

The atienties of expinites seeking a profusible inreations it is a product to the said.

Bealed Frapeousle will be preserved at the office of the
Startburnacture General, (Division of River and Railroad
Franspartation), Washington, D. C., until the first day
Transpartation), Washington, D. C., until the first day
Transpartation), Washington, D. C., until the first day
Transpartation), Washington, D. C., until the first day
Transpartation, Washington, D. C., until the first day
Transpartation of interest of the United States in acid
to the United States and States and States
Transpartation of the control of the United States
Transpartation of the United States
Tra

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB. The following is the list of officers and elatform of principles of the Union National. Clus of Washington, D. C:

Officers of the National Union Club. Hon. ALEX. W. RANDALL, of Wise

Hon. DANIEL S. NORTON, of Minnesota, Hon. A. J. KUYKENDALL, of Ulisota, Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania. SAM'L B. LAUFFER, of Pennsylvania.

TREASUREM.

TREASU

POWIET & CO.)

EXECUTIVE COUNTYEE.

Hos. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky.

Hos. THOMAS N. STILWELL, of Indians.

Hos. W. A. BURLEIGH, of Decetah.

Henset emulction is my courage; the Constitution is my guide; and in the people is my faith. An new Joneson.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB. Resolved. That we are now, as heretofore, resolve attached to the Union of the States under be Constitution of the United States; that we deny he right of any State to secode, and hold that all

the right of any State to secode, and held that all attempts at secosion are null sud void; that all the rebellion, and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

2. Resolved, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of President Jourson is undiminished, and we cordistly approve the general policy of his administration.

3. Resolved, That we endorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defence and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignify, equality,

servation of the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the serveral States unimpaired. 4. Resolved, That, in the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President Lincoln in his first inaugural address, "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions seconding to its own adagement exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to

hat halance of power on which the perfection and indurance of our political fabric depends." 5. Resolved, That under the Constitution of the nited States is reserved to the several States the ight to prescribe the qualifications of electors berein; and that it would be subversive of the rineiples of our Government fur Congress to force versal suffrage upon any pertion of the country opposition to the known wishes of the cities

6. Hesolvol, "That this Union must be and re-main one and indivinible forever," that the war for its preservation having been brought to a tri-umphant closs, and the supremany of the Consti-tation vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and dis-ticulated the control of the control of the control of the constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and dis-ticulated the control of the c tricts lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all

tricts lately overron by rebellion are satisfied to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. T. Resolvent, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elekted and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without unnecessary delay by their respective ifouses, each Hours being the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

S. Resolved, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compre-

S. Resolved, That treason is a crossed to compro-be punished, and that we are opposed to compro-mining with traiters by hartering "universal am-nesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. Resolved, That the payment of the nations

debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated and that no debt crobligation incurred in any man per whatever in aid of treason or rebelli

ner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion should aver be assumed or paid.

10. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the res-toration policy of President Jourson as wire, pat-riotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion; with the platform upon which he was elected; with the declared police of the late President Lincoln, the action of Con-grams, and the pledges given during the war. 11. Reserved, That the nation owns a lasting debt

11. Reserved, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and satiors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes who died that the country might live, are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government.

sutt-apoplactic topes, digestive, and of an exquisite taste. civifying emanations of a Northern sea, makes it one of the heat cordings and one of the most efficient no

Of tate, the French medical corps has been almo nantmone in prescribing its use to the sick who, by their imperfect gastric disposition, were more liable t he allacks of fever and cholers.

Ben., Feening. Also, RUE VIVIENNE, No. 19, Paris.

TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. Chief Justice Chase Congress and

Chief Justice Chane Congress and President Johnson.

(President Johnson.)

(President Jo

rial of Jefferson Davis for treason has been in the obtaining of a jury, because of the public notoriety of the facts in his case—an obstacle that has become so serious in the trial of criminals, that already several States have enacted laws declaring that jurors shall not be disqualified from having formed and expressed an opinion from hearsay and newspaper publications, for it was fast becoming, practically, almost the ride that the greater and notorious the criminal, the less the chance of punishing him, from the impossibility of getting an intelligent and competent jury in the case. The State of Ohio enacted a law to this effect, March 3, 1860, which was held constitutional by her Supreme Court this winter, in the case of Cooper, hung for murder in Portage county. The bill of Senator Declittle was drawn to accord with the ruling of Chief Justice

to accord with the ruling of Chief Justice Marshall, in the celebrated Burr case, who, after full argument by distinguished counsel, on the very question of challenges to a jury,

"If, for example, a juror had said that levying an army for the purpose of subjecting the Government of the United States by force, and arraying that army in a warlike manner, amounted to treason, on person could suppose him on that account mafe to serve on the jury. The opinion must be argument drawn from the situation of England during the rebellion of 1713 and 1745, with respect to certain prominent characters whose situation made it a matter of united notority, that they were the objects of the law, is founded entirely an the absolute impossibility of obstaining a jury whose minds were not made up. White this necessity exists, the rais, perhaps, must be not to it; but the rule will bead no further than is required by actual necessity."—(Harr's Trial, by D. Robertzon, vol. 1, pp. 418, 418.)

Col. Burr, after this intimation from the Court, on account of the delay in obtaining "If, for example, a juror had said that levying

Col. Burr, after this intimation from the Court, on account of the delay in obtaining jurors, consented to be tried by men who declared they had formed and expressed an unfavorable opinion in his case, though they believed that they could render an impartial verdict, according to the evidence produced before them on the trial.

Summer and Stevens, with their peculiarity loyal clique, have persistently obstructed any Congressional action on this practical bill, the latter declaring that to try and execute Jefferson Davis for treason would be simply judicial murder, because it is in conflict with their favorite theory that Davis is to be treated as a belligerent, and the so-called second States as conquered territories—a decrease in direct conflict with their favorite theory that Davis is to be treated as a beingerent, and the sociality of ceded States as conquered territories—a doctrine in direct conflict with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the prize cases, in which the judges, though differing as to the time our civil war began, manimously held that while the Government, durantly the socials as held. ing its progress, could treat the rebels as bel-ligerents, this did not divert their allegiance, or operate as an estoppel to their punishment

The true reason of the persistent effort of certain politicians of the Radical school to prevent the trial of Jefferson Davis before a civil tribunal is that such a trial would make civil tribunal is that such a trial would make patent to the public the fact that in regard to the doctrine of State rights, upon which Jefferson Davis justified secession and war against coercion by the General Government, they stand, by their previous record and expressed opinions, on identically the same platform, only he carried out his theory first the overtage of treasure and force. some panyors, only he carried out has theory first to the overt act of treason and forcible resistance to law by openly lexying war
against Federal authority. Two extreme
parties—the one subordinating the Union of
these States and every other consideration
and perpetuation of slavery, and the other
determined to dissolve the Union, if slavery
could not be got rid of otherwise, are the
antagonistic elements which accelerated the
late cyril war, though in the nature of things
it was perhaps, a mere question of time.
The great mass of the people fought for the
integrity of one territory and unity of
national power under the banner of the
Union without regard to slavery, except as it entered as a military element in the contest—while the extreme
party would always have preferred the
dissolution of the Union, to its restoration without slavery elominated, and are now ory first to the overt act of treason and forci-

description of collection of otherwise, are to describe the superme Court, he says:

also perhaps, a mere question of time. The great mass of the people fought for the share of this same special to was perhaps, a mere question of time. The great mass of the people fought for the share of the same special to the integrity of one territory and unity of national power under the biamer of the same special properties of the same special to the line of the same of the people fought for the histories for this arms special one of the same special to the line of the same of the people fought for the histories for the value of the line of the same of the people fought for the histories for the value of the same of the people fought for the histories for the value of the line of the lin in 1842, to the celebrated Oberlin fugitive slave resome cases, ex parte Businell, ex parte Langston, in 1859, reported in Ninth Ohio State Roports, when, as Governor of Ohio, through the Attorney General, C. P. Wotcott, he prosecuted a writ of habous corpus to release prisoners convicted of a violation of the Fugitive Slave law from the Cleveland jail, and openly declared that he would matain by force the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio against that of the Supreme

Court of the United States, even if it resulted in a collision with the General Government — the full-blown Calhom dectrine of nullification. No wonder Chief Justice Chase is now to the torty Jefferson Davis for carrying this very doctrine into practical operation on a magnificent scale.

To understand fully why the Chief Justice touches the subject of Davis' trial so gingerly, it is well to examine his record as Government of Andreas corpus had been made returnable before all the judges at Columbus on the 25th of May, 1859. The day provious, May 24, an immense convention assembled at Cieveland, where a portion of the prisoners were confined in jail, evidently for the purpose of influencing the decision of the court, as Judge Swan's nomination was then pending before the approaching State convention. "Sons of Liberty," with inflammatory banners and devices, were on finad, and Giddings, the presiding genius, advocated tearing down the jail, from the yard of which the prisoners addreased the crowd; but Governor Chase, more prudent, preferred to engineer the difficulty into an organized conflict, in the name of State Rights, as will appear by the following speech, made at the meeting and reported in the Cleveland Herald, May 25, 1859.

"I lie not wish to say, nor is it proper fer you to say, what the decision of our Court themselves to determine; it is a matter between them, the psocial and God. I will only say what I have frequently said before, that as long as the State of Oslo remains a severighty, and so long as I am Chief Executive, the process of her courts shall not be interfered with, but shall be fully confered.

When I am called upon to set, I will set, I men and he had said he was willing to live by and to die by."

John Langston, a colored man, was then all for God saka fall back upon your natural fall, for God's saka fall back upon your natural

xcited crowd:

"Exhaust the law first for these men; but if this fall, for God's sake fall back upon your natural rights and say to the prison walls 'Come down and set these men at liberty.'"

These speeches and proceedings were republished by the Ohio State Journal, the Chase organ, on May 26, 1859, with approbation, for effect on the Supreme Court of Ohio, before whom the cases were then arguing at the Capitol, and in its editorial of May 27, 1859, it said:

These speeches and proceedings were row classes of the size of an all 12 in the system of the control of the co

ports, pp. 103, 104.

When a thrust at the constitutionality of the civil rights bill from this immaculate radical of 1859. Again, glorifying the power of the States to trample under foot the decisions of the Supreme Court, he says:

"As Georgia hung graves and Tassels over the writ of error of this same Supresse Court. God blees Georgia for this valient and beesfeent snample."

[9 Oblo State, p. 150.

Truly chivalrous, hancing impocent mis

PUBLISHED DAILY.

labed overy moraling (bladge emerged) by W. acut & Co., Br. 511 Bluth erest, and is furnished without the continue (by sancting as 7 Sensity per morth. scheerthers, 90.00 per annum; 90.00 for sig 1 and 91.00 for three morths.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every Friday meraling: One copy one year at 00; Three copies one year, \$0.00; Ten copies one year, \$0.00; Ten copies one

Position of Goy. Swann of Maryland

The minority judges, Brinkerhoff and Sutliff, in their dissenting opinion, fully suntain the State right and nullification theory; and and Judge Sutiff, the particular friend of Governor Chase, elaborates the doctrine in nearly a hundred pages of the Ninth Ohio State Reports, quoting at length, on page 309, the resolutions of 98-'99, reindorsed at the Cleveland meeting, thus judicially indersing—

"That, as is all other cases of compact among parties baving no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge of irself, as well of infraction as of the suffer and measure of reduces."

That neat-egg of secession, which has just cost the American people a million of lives and biflions of money.

The Supreme Court of Chio having refused to lend itself to the schemes of the nulliflers, they vented their spite at the convention on June 2, on Chief Justice Swan, for having fearlessly and honestly refused to surrender its judicial opinions to the dictation of Gov. Chase, though the Radicals failed to nominate a successor of their own faith, in the person of Judge Spalding, but they substituted Judge Gholson, a lawyer, of the zense constitutional opinions as Judge Swan, as a measure of personal revenge. But here the recoil commenced among the honest masses. Governor Chase had overleaped his ambition in pursuit of the presidential nomination, and instead of Ohio being a unit for him at Chicase led to the proposal from Ohio to Abraham Lincoln to run for the presidency in a letter detailing the dangers that would result to the country under Chase's lend, to which communication Lincoln replied as follows, which was the first letter on the presidency:

"Faranterists, Listy 8, 1859."

"Mr Dana Sin: Xour complimentary, not to are datasets." Position of Goy. Swann of Harrishad

Ills. "Political Status" Defined-Call for a

State Convention Opposed-The President's Policy Endersed—A Card Coun

Gen's Walna.

To the Editors of the 3th instant, noticed in the

American of this morning, I find my name

announced as one of those expected to be

present, with Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Hon.

Francis Thomas, Hon. J. I. Thomas, Gen.

Garfield, Hon. Archibald Stirling, Hon. Henry

Stockbridge, and William Daniel, Esu,, at a

mass meeting to elect ten delegates for each

district, to meet in county convention, on

Tousday, May 29, for the purpose of choosing

six delegates to represent Washington county in the Union State Convention, called to

assemble in Baltimore, on Wednesday, the

6th June. In the call of that meeting, signed

by E. Mobley, President, it is with extreme

regret that I witness some of the meat useful

and reliable Union men of Baltimore, be
longing to the State Central Committee,

characterized as disminonists.

It may be proper for up to say that I rec
ognize the Unconditional Union State Cen
tral Committee as the only organ authorized

to call a convention of the Union-purty of

this State, and I am not aware by what an
therity, under former party usage, this call

of a convention is appointed to take place.

The recognized chairman of the Uncondi
tional Union State Central Committee, with

the acquiescence of a majority of the execu
tive committee of that body, having called a

general meeting of the committee to take

place on the 29th of May, which will result in

a call for a similar convention of the people,

we have the Union party of the State of

Maryland thus hopelessly divided. What are

we to gain by this? I deem it due to myself

to say, that I shall advise my friends to ad
here to the regular convention of the people

we have the Union purty from many of

which was the first letter on the presidency:

"Mr Dram Sin: Your complimentary, not to say flattering, letter of the 23d instant, is received. Dr. R. — had induced me to expect you here, and I was disappointed not a little by your failure to come—and yet I fear you have formed an estimate of me which can scarcely be sentained on a personal acquaintance. Two things done by the Ohio Republican Convention, viz: In everymentation of Judge Swan and the 'plank' for the repeal of the Fogitive Slave Law I very mark regretted—these two things are of a piece, and they are viewed by many good men sincerely opposed to slavery as a struggle agresses, and in disregard of the Constitution steely, and it is the very thing that will greatly endanger our cause, if it is not legs out of our National Convention."

On the strength of this letter the move-

call now pending, and the convention of the people which shall come together under that call.

I gave no authority for the use of my name at the Hagerstown meeting, and am sorry to say that I differ very widely from many of the distinguished gentlemen announced to speak on that occasion.

As I am daily placed in a false position in the meetings which are being held in this State, and am appealed to in many quarters by persons desirous of knowing my present political status. I will avail myself of this occasion to say that the opinions expressed by me in my sanual message to the Legislature in January last, and which received the endorsement of the popular branch of that body, have undergone no change. It may be proper, however, that I should be a little more explicit.

I am for keeping the control of this Government in the hands of loyal men exclusively, now and at all times.

I am for the reconstruction of the Union by admitting the revolted States to representation in Congress, provided they elect men of undoubted loyally, prepared to take the oath required by that body.

The masses of the Southern people I am prepared to trunt, because I believe they have been deceived by ambitious and designing leaders. With Congress will rest the power to protect itself and the country against disloyal candidates seeking admission into our National Councils.

I sim for maintaining the integrity of the Union party in the integrity of the Union party in the integrity of the Conconditional Union party, which sustained the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, and am for adjusting our domestic differences within our own lines. I sin utterly opposed to universal negro suffrage and the extreme radicalism of certain men in Congress and in our own State, who have been striving to shape the platform of the Union party in the interests of negro suffrage.

I look upon negro suffrage and the recogation of the nower in Congress.

The Obstruction Plan.

A cotemporary says: It is to be observed that this committee on reconstruction do not venture to assail the existing State Governments of the South at all. They propose to carry out their plan in the very field in which the local governments are already working. Indeed, they could not well do mything with their new machinery except as the ground has been already prepared, and exercising mad destructive and paralyzing in the ground has been already prepared, and exercising mad destructive and paralyzing influence generally upon all the great measures directing to-day. For instance, his yers proposal of the committee measures are homselves directing to-day. For instance, his yers proposal of the committee measures are homselves directing to-day. For instance, his yers proposal of the committee measures are homselves directing to-day. For instance, his yers proposal of the committee measures are homselves directing to-day. For instance, his yers proposal of the committee measurements are already prepared.

Anyarotis, May 10, 1866.

that this committee on reconstruction do not venture to assail the existing State Gov.

Tun rebels in China have succumbed at last, and the Imperial army is being disheaded.